

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1887

NUMBER 1102

Summer Clearing Sale!

REDUCTIONS ON ALL OUR WARM WEATHER GOODS.

Lawns 3c; Former price, 5, 6 and 7 cents

Lawns 8c; Former price, 12-15 cents

India Linen 12c; Former price, 15 cents

Parasols \$1; Former price 1.25, 1.50, 1.75

Parasols 1.50; Former price 2.00, 2.50

Parasols 2.75; Former price 4.50, 5.00

BARAINS

S.G. AUSTIN & CO

—Charlie Rogers arrived in the city this morning.

—Thomas Eustace is home for a two weeks rest.

—J. T. McGrath, of Woosung, was in the city to-day.

—The Rev. L. M. Andrews takes a four weeks vacation.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Noble are visiting in Chicago.

—N. A. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, was here yesterday.

—Mrs. Collins Becker left to-day for Buffalo, New York.

—Mrs. Doctor Law leaves to-day for a visit at Grand Haven, Michigan.

—The Gun club is having a glass ball shoot at Alderman Clark's farm to-day.

—Eli's club expect to play the Rochelle, Woosung and Sterling clubs next week.

—Charles H. Noble lost a valuable carriage horse by sudden illness and death.

—Mrs. George S. Beal, of Cedar Rapids, arrived this afternoon for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Remmers.

—A dozen or so young ladies will camp out at Andrus Island. So, boys, you see how it is; they can get on without you.

—McGrath & Atley, of Woosung, have bought out the Minnesota Lumber Company and will hereafter conduct the business.

—Mrs. H. P. Myton, more familiarly known as May Evans, is here from Garden City, Kansas, visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wm. H. Woodyatt.

—Victor Schotzman has an elegant variety of fine flowers at his home on River street, North Dixon; indicating that he and his good wife are refined in taste.

—The Woosung base ball club defeated the Oregonians on Oregon yesterday in a score of six to eleven. Wallie Worthington and Louie Sceese played with the Woosungs.

—The Rochelle Grays with whom the Dixon club played on the Fourth got the tables turned on them yesterday in a game with the DeKalb Browns. Score ten to four in favor of DeKalb.

—Rosbrook's wagonette took a jolly company of young ladies to spend the afternoon at the Old Elm. The picnic was given in honor of Miss Sara Smith who is visiting at Harvey Camp's residence.

—We understand that Jacob Slaybaugh and George Buck have just "got their mad up" and are bound to have that trial of speed between their colts over again; and the friends of each are becoming interested and taking sides.

—Those who expected to see Sheffield's "steamer around the bend; loaded down with women and men," were disappointed last evening. Captain Sheffield must have struck a snag, burst a flue or collided with an iceberg on the way down from the north.

—Dr. Howard Crosby, who has made for himself so many friends and enemies by his independent and determined attitude on moral questions, has prepared for the August number of the Forum a very caustic article on "The Forgotten Cause of Poverty," in which he seeks to show that the George-McGlynn attack upon capital is having the effect to call attention away from the real cause of human misery.

—There will be a Lutheran church lawn sociable at A. C. Specht's residence tomorrow evening.

—Irregularity of the pulse is not an alarming symptom as many suppose. In a lecture to the Royal College of Physicians, London, Dr. W. H. Broadbent stated that it may occur in perfect health and vigor up to extreme old age. Another common error is the belief that the tension of a man's pulse may indicate the vigor of his body or mind.

—The Rev. Father Quinn, of Chicago, takes Father Green's place as assistant to Father Tracy. Father Quinn is said to be a very finely educated gentleman. The Rev. Father Tracy has been requested by the Bishop to take a vacation and will soon avail himself of the favor and be absent a few weeks. Father Quinn will officiate as priest during Father Tracy's absence.

—Chicago papers came to-day with exaggerated and sensational accounts of the cow boy shooting outrage at a circus in Clinton night before last. The account given in the EVENING TELEGRAPH last night was sent by one of the editors of a Clinton paper, who procured the facts, and the statements we published were reliable. By the way our readers may not have noticed that the particulars of that terrible affair were printed here a day in advance of the same account in the Chicago papers.

—In this season of the year when the weather is not regular it is well to remember that the differences in temperature to which the human system accommodates itself without injury to health are astonishing. Sir John Herschel has recorded a temperature of one hundred, and fifty-nine degrees F. at the Cape of Good Hope, while Gorochoff, found in Siberia a cold of eighty-one degrees. With certain precautions these climatic extremes are borne in safety, and through all the changes the body retains its normal temperature of ninety-eight and five-tenths degrees.

—The "Neptune," of Sterling, is not such a god of the waves as was the old chap of Greek mythology else he would travel from our neighboring city to Dixon without making such a fuss about it. This from the Gazette leads us to understand that the steam yacht again undertook a trip to this city.

—The Rock Falls Odd Fellows, who started for Dixon last evening on the steamer, to attend a meeting of the Dixon brethren, had a rather hard time of it. The steamer grounded some six miles this side of the city of shoes (to be) and the Rock Falls folks had to walk the intervening distance. We understand the Neptune sustained a pretty serious damage to some of its machinery.

—O. L. Oliver writes THE TELEGRAPH that the Franklin Grove camp meeting commences Aug. 19th with a temperance meeting and training school under the direction of Mrs. L. S. Rounds, of Chicago. The District camp meeting begins Aug. 23. Evangelists Potter and Miller will be present at the first service and each day of the meeting following. Reduced rates on the C. & N. W. R. R. can be had by getting a receipt of the agent for full fare paid going. Ask Methodist pastors for circulars. Tents can be rented cheaply or information obtained by addressing or calling on the superintendent of the grounds.

—We give a brief synopsis of the suggestions made by editor George in his paper, "The Truth," on the Rev. McGlynn matter. Editor George is told from the inside that the McGlynn fight has only just begun, and that its results may not alone be serious but interesting, for McGlynn has been in consultation for some days with eminent lawyers regarding the probable results of a contest in the courts with a view of bringing out his side of his dispute with Rome. Three very well-known lawyers—one of them is a Catholic—have advised him that the ban of excommunication wherein he is cursed, and good Catholics ordered to keep away from him, comes under the boycott law, not to speak of the laws of conspiracy, defamation of character, and libel. McGlynn has so far done nothing against the laws of this country. Corrigan has, and it is believed that both civilly and criminally the archbishop has laid himself liable by promulgating here the curse of the head of the Roman Church. What a tremendous excitement it would create to see an archbishop indicted. That McGlynn has it in his hands to effect such a move there is legally no doubt. For McGlynn has done nothing that our laws do not give him perfect liberty to do. If so, why should he be anathematized and cursed for it? Truth has become acquainted with this possible action through one of McGlynn's most intimate friends.

—In the August Harper's will be given an important account of "Ravenna and its Mosaics," showing the splendid relics of ancient mosaic art contained in the desolate old city which once teemed with Romance life as the capital of the Western Empire under Honorius, Theodoric and Justinian. The monuments that remain from those magnificent days when Ravenna was the Empress of the West, between heathen and mediæval times, perpetuate the brilliancy and glory of primitive Christian art in this forsaken corner of Europe. The churches of San Apollinare and San Vitale, the tombs of Theodoric and Dante, and the Romanesque imperial palace, render the place replete with interest; and the unparalleled abundance of rich mosaic decorations distinguish Ravenna above all other treasures of this forgotten art. "Certain it is that Ravenna is the place to study early mosaics; and the primitive Christian remains of Rome had less significance to us after seeing Ravenna; and no other church decoration ever seemed half so glorious and precious as these brilliant illuminations, done before the days of saint worship and Mariolatry, when Christ sat enthroned in the aspe, and the glory of the jeweled cross symbolized the simple faith taught by the apostles." The illustrations include several specimens of these mosaic, one of them a portrait of Justinian.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Illinois department of agriculture puts the condition of corn at 101.

The French senate has approved the commerce treaty between France and Mexico.

The quarterly statement of the postoffice business shows a gain of 9 per cent. at Chicago over the same quarter last year.

Charles A. DeGraff, a well-known railroad contractor and stockman, died Wednesday at his home in St. Paul.

John Dowling, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Galena, Ill., died at St. Louis, Wednesday, where he had gone for medical treatment.

A fire at Cincinnati in Briggs Swift's old pork-house, which had been remodeled for manufacturing purposes, caused a loss of \$150,000 Wednesday.

William George, a farm hand, living near Zanesville, Ohio, killed James Scott, an old farmer, with an ax, because Scott had forbidden him to address his attentions to his daughter.

Albert Cook, who two years ago lived at 584 South Halstead street, Chicago, has been arrested at Minneapolis for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law at Campton, Kane county, Illinois, Oct. 6, 1885.

In a quarrel over a broken wagon, Thomas J. Price killed Enoch Bridwell, Wednesday, by striking him on the head with a fence picket. Both lived on the Wabash river, some miles from Palestine, Ill.

Near Summitville, Ind., Wednesday Mrs. Nancy Swope stabbed and killed a colored woman named Sarah Dawson. She had overheard remarks made by the Dawson woman reflecting upon her reputation. The matter produced much excitement, and nothing but the sex of the murderer prevented a lynching.

From Ashton.

Miss Ida Thompson re-opened her school at Flagg July 11th.

Lewis Wisman has purchased the new street sprinkler from our draymen. Lewis is a "hustler" and we are sure that he will be the victor in combating with the dust.

The Ashton Sentinel and outfit has been purchased by Mr. Sanderson. The office is now over T. L. Brown & Co's. store. We wish the new editor the best of success.

We learn that Henry Bly, the supervisor of Ashton townships, to have charge of the county farm and it is expected that he will move there about the first of September. He will be much missed by the town of Ashton he holding two offices here (school director and police justice besides that of supervisor). We wish him success and prosperity in his new field of labor.

Miss Dora Andrews attended the teachers convention in Chicago last week. Some of our teachers will attend the drill at Amboy during the next two weeks.

Dr. T. G. Taylor was called to Steward this week to see his brother who is quite sick.

Dr. A. R. Long, of Polo, will locate in this place as a dentist. He has rented Mr. O. F. Wilber's house, south of Clifton House.

Augustus Bode died at his home in this place on Saturday evening, July 9. He was sick only a few days but his death was not unexpected. The funeral was largely attended, the service being in both German and English. The family and friends of the deceased have the sympathy of the people in their time of affliction and sorrow.

About one dozen or more of Ashton's young ladies are spending Tuesday of this week picnicing along the creek at Franklin Grove. They will no doubt have a joyous time. The old bachelors would like to be there.

The young people of Ashton will give a very pleasant entertainment in Ashton School Hall on Saturday evening, July 30. The exercises will consist of "Madam Jarley's Wax Works" and a very laughable farce entitled "Too much of a Good Thing." The exercises will also be interspersed with good music and singing. Let every body come that can and enjoy a good time.

A young German, who had been in this country only a few months, died on last Thursday of sunstroke on the farm of George Ashenbrenner, south of town. The young man had but a short time ago received a letter from his parents in Germany urging him to return. The news of his death will be a sad message to them.

About seventy five of the citizens of Ashton spent last Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Hodges of this place. Rev. Pilcher and wife, formerly of Rock River conference but now laboring in the State of Wisconsin, were also present. Mrs. Pilcher is a very able elocutionist and delighted those present with several very fine recitations. Rev. Pilcher and the Ashton Glee club gave some very fine music and singing. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges were also very kind and liberal and satisfied the number present with refreshments in the way of cake, fruit, ice cream and lemonade. All enjoyed the evening very much and the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Hodges and family will not soon be forgotten.

An English locksmith has constructed a key which he says is capable of opening 26, 500 patent lever locks, all of which differ in their wards or combinations. As described the key weighs three ounces, is nickel plated, and it is said to be the result of three years' labor on the part of the inventor in making drawings of different wards and combinations.

The peculiar appearance of the surface in what are known as "watered" or moire silks is imparted by passing the silks in a damp state between rollers, some of which are variously indented or engraved, or the effect is sometimes produced by the pressure of one fold of the piece laid transversely or diagonally upon another and pressed between two revolving cylinders.

The nutritive value of mushrooms has been investigated in Germany by C. T. Moerner, who shows that to get an equivalent of an average hen's egg a person must eat ten and a half ounces of Agaricus campestris, or no less than four pounds of Polyporus ovinus, and that nine pounds of the former variety or sixty-seven pounds of the latter would be needed to equal one pound of beef.

EXCHANGE SAMPLE ROOM.

Great rush to the Exchange Sample Room on Main street, Dixon, Ill. The Best bottled goods sold in the reach of everyone. Prices as follows: One bottle fifteen cents, two for twenty-five cents; six for sixty cents, twelve for one dollar and ten cents, full boxes, twenty-four, for two dollars. Boxes and bottles charged extra. When returned proper credit will be given each party. Best of Liquors and Wines both Domestic and Imported will be sold below the lowest. Come and give me a trial. Delivered free to any part of the city.

E. GARDNER, Prop.
LEW PRESTON, Manager.

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Lemoned Ice at KNEELAND'S.

MANY of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents by Tillson & Hayden.

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

BUGGIES AND HARNESS
The largest stock and lowest prices at PITCHER'S.

CAN'T SLEEP nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Constipation, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.
TILLSON & HAYDEN.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice.

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, Because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed As Represented Or Money Refunded.

FARMERS

Can always rely upon getting the Highest Market Price for Choice Wheat!

AT OUR MILL.

DIXON MILLING CO.

FACTS

Are Stubborn Things.

And the PROOF of the Pudding is the Eating Thereof.

I CAN and WILL save my customers from 10 to 25 PER CENT. on ANYTHING in the

DRUG LINE!

Parents can rest assured that children who are sent to purchase of me, will receive the same consideration as adults.

The Preparation of Prescriptions A Specialty

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

D. S. HORTON

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

BABY CARRIAGES



—ON—

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

THEO. J. HYDE & CO.

CLEARING SALE!

—OF—

Ladies' Umbrellas

At Cost! THIS WEEK! At Cost!

Also Any of my

SUMMER COATS AND VESTS.

REMEMBER FOR THIS WEEK ONLY!

CHARLEY'S HatStore

PIANOS!

THE ESTEY Is the only Upright Piano that has a Genuine REPEATING ACTION. Buy the ESTEY and get the best. Warranted to stay in tune LONGER than any Piano in the World.

Call, and I will show you Why.

R. A. RODESCH.

HIS BOOM HAS WANED.

FORAN'S PROSPECTS NOT SO ROSY AS THEY WERE.

His Friends Take Up a Position on the "Balance of Power"—Campbell Elucidates His Relations to the President—Bringing the Administration into the Fight—Breaking Rings at Baltimore.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—The Foran boom has spent its force and the struggle for the gubernatorial nomination is again confined to Powell and Campbell. Hard work in behalf of the Cleveland congressman was done by his friends throughout Wednesday, but their efforts among the country delegates were not of much avail, and were embarrassed by the usual sectional difficulties incident to the placing of the balance of the ticket. As a result they have dropped their claim that he would be carried to the head of the ticket on a wave of popular enthusiasm, although they still contend that they will control the balance of power.

Between Powell and Campbell the struggle waxed warm, and the adherents of the former are strenuously endeavoring to make it appear that the national administration is involved in the fight. Silken badges with the inscription in gold, "For the administration and Powell," were distributed by the hundreds from the latter's headquarters Wednesday afternoon, and all the talk was to the effect that the nomination of Campbell would be a direct slap at the president.

The Campbellites, however, say that this assumption is not only gratuitous but unfounded, and the congressman himself in conversation with the representative of the United Press spoke his mind very freely:

"I have not always voted with the administration," he said, "and if my opponents want to they can make the most of it. I am a Democrat, but not a servile one. I represent the people of my district and my own judgment, and when I am expected to blindly follow any administration I will hand in my resignation and cease to be a congressman. On strictly party measures I am a Democrat, but upon non-party measures I propose to go on my own judgment. It is true that I expressed myself as strongly opposed to the president's order regarding the return of the rebel flags, although I qualified it with an expression of opinion that his action was perfectly correct rather than purely original. Subsequent events proved that I was right, but had they not I should have adhered to my opinion and expressed it for all it was worth. If my opponents think that a Democratic representative must blindly follow where a Democratic president leads they are welcome. I am not that kind of a man."

It is difficult to estimate the strength of the opposing forces. None of the lieutenants are willing to count noses or to tally off the delegations they claim in black and white. As a matter of fact, two-thirds of the delegations are divided in their preferences, while some of them are split into three. From the best sources of information up to a late hour the indications are that Gen. Powell will fall from fifty to a hundred short of a majority on the first ballot. All depends on the length of time he can hold his column unbroken. Campbell's supporters—especially the 200 that came in Wednesday morning from southwestern and northwestern Ohio—are solid stayers, while many of those who are counted in the Powell column were elected with Thurman instructions and are free to follow the bent of their inclinations for second choice. Campbell, moreover, has long been regarded as Thurman's residuary legatee, and it is an interesting fact that while Allen W. Thurman has publicly proclaimed in favor of Powell, Allen G. is said to be warmly in favor of the Seventh district congressman. Efforts are being made by wire to obtain an expression of his preference for Campbell, and the latter's friends are sanguine that it will be forthcoming. On the whole the indications are that unless Gen. Powell can secure a majority on the first ballot Campbell will be the nominee. Congressman George G. Seney, who will probably be the permanent chairman of the convention, is one of the most bitter opponents of civil service reform in the state, and is expected to make a lengthy address upon that subject.

Exciting Primary Election.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The most exciting primary election held in Baltimore for twenty-five years was that of the Democrats Wednesday for nominations to the legislature. Heretofore the Democratic primaries have been regarded with suspicion, but this year measures were demanded by the people to insure fair primaries, and, as a result, five times and in some few wards, notably the Fourth and Fifth, seven times the vote usually polled at primaries was cast. The factions, headed respectively by Naval Officer Rasin, Electrician Morrison, and "Doc" Slater, the sporting man, fought each other for all they were worth, and there was much bitter feeling exhibited. The election resulted in Morrison carrying three wards instead of seven as formerly, Slater only two, and Rasin the other fifteen.

Thinks Vilas Would Fill the Bill.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—The Journal publishes an interview with First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, at Waukesha, Wis. The general says that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for vice president, but thinks Col. Vilas would make an excellent and acceptable candidate.

Chandler Did Not Write It.

CONCORD, N. H., July 21.—United States Senator Chandler states that he never wrote or inspired the letter recently attributed to him in which he was represented as favoring Blaine and Sherman on the Republican presidential ticket.

Drank the Queen's Health "Decorously."

LONDON, July 21.—Parnell and a large number of his parliamentary followers were guests at a banquet given in their honor at the National Liberal club Wednesday night. All the Irish members decorously drank the queen's health, which was proposed by Mr. Lewis L. Dillwin, member for Swansea town, who presided. Parnell made a speech in which he eulogized Gladstone, and appealed to the Irish to trust the Liberals, and declared they would be most ungrateful if they should in any way retard the Liberals in the path of justice for Ireland.

A Converted Mohammedan.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Lazarus S. Murad,

a converted Mohammedan, died Tuesday at his home in this city. He was born in Bethlehem, Judea, in 1824, and was converted to Christianity many years ago by American missionaries. This led to his imprisonment by his father, but he escaped and has since resided in England and America. He was finely educated, and devoted himself mainly to religious and educational literary work.

Prospects of the Land Bill.

LONDON, July 21.—A meeting of Irish Conservative members of parliament was held Wednesday night, at which it was decided to offer no opposition to the amendments to the land bill accepted by Salisbury. The changes in the bill have so lessened the opposition that it is expected to pass the committee stage within a week.

DISSATISFIED KNIGHTS.

A COTERIE OF "INCOGNITOS" ISSUE AN ADDRESS

In Which They Declare That Reform Is Necessary—Points of a New Constitution Suggested—Powderly Indorsed in a Massachusetts Assembly—Riotous Outlook in the Coke Section—Labor Field Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21.—A number of prominent and influential Knights of Labor, whose names can not be divulged at present, but who would be readily recognized in the north and east as members in good standing and among the most earnest and devoted advocates of the labor cause, at a recent conference adopted an address to the members of the order "wherever found," in which they declare that the membership of the order is largely decreasing because of its departure from its fundamental principles; that the failure of the Minneapolis general assembly to re-establish these principles will result in still further impairment, if not destruction, of the usefulness of the order; protest against the "arbitrary methods" by which the constitution has been altered and a tendency to oligarchic rule established, and claim that the order was established to put down monopoly, and bring the national government back to the rule of the majority. The address then appeals to the members to instruct "their delegates to the general assembly to organize under the old constitution, and to take steps to submit to the members of the order, in such a manner as to satisfy all that a constitutional majority of the members voting have accepted or rejected each clause, a constitution embodying the following:

1. The executive board to be as its name indicates, the means of executing the will of the order; to collect, tabulate and publish reports and statistics, and the addresses of local and other officers, and decisions of courts affecting the whole order, but not to have power to suspend any member or assembly of the order, but only to prefer charges before a court to be provided for that purpose by the constitution.
2. The members of the executive board and all officers to be amenable to trial by a court of a disinterested local district or state assembly, or by a special court.
3. To prevent any officer or member from influencing his views or opinions on any subject whatever upon the order except by having them first adopted by a local, district or state assembly, and then published as the opinions of such assembly, and not of the member.
4. To provide for the retention, under proper safeguards, in the local or district assemblies, of all money not needed for the absolutely necessary expenses of the general officers and their assistants.
5. To recognize the right of self-government, with voluntary, and not coerced, co-operation between the different organizations.
6. To provide for appeals to the vote of the whole order on matters of general interest, or affecting the constitution, and to provide in the same manner for amendments to the constitution.
7. To require itemized statements of receipts and expenditures with vouchers, to be submitted by all executive officers or committees at least once a quarter, so that receipts may be verified and expenditures scrutinized by those whose money has been contributed.

"In short, we ask as the only assurance of the continuance of the order, that the principle of the people ruling and our representatives serving with strict accountability be recognized; anything else means centralization of power, which is of the essence of monarchy, aristocracy and monopoly, and contrary to the ends and aims of the order which was constituted to combat such tendencies. A house divided among itself can not stand. He that would be greatest among us let him serve, and not attempt to rule."

Some of the most prominent members of several of the largest assemblies are identified with the address, and according to information gathered by the United Press on the subject, the document bids fair to create a great deal of interest in Knights of Labor circles throughout the entire country.

RIOT IN THE COKE REGIONS.

The Sheriff Urgently Calls for a Large Body of Troops.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 21.—It is learned upon the best authority that Sheriff Byers, of Westmoreland county, has telegraphed to Governor Beaver to order the militia to quell the riot at the Mammoth Coke works.

A riot occurred Tuesday afternoon, and one man was seriously injured. The sheriff's deputies are powerless, and unless military aid is given dire consequences are feared. Sheriff Byers is confined to the house with a broken leg, and his request to Governor Beaver insists that less than 300 men would be more likely to provoke than restrain further riots.

Upon inquiry at the executive department it was learned that Governor Beaver is at Chautauque lake, and Adj. Gen. Hastings is at Ebensburg, Cambria county. What their action will be in the premises is not known.

The Testimony Was Sufficient.

TROY, N. Y., July 21.—Wednesday morning the state board of arbitration convened in Cohoes to continue the investigation of the trouble in the Harmony mills. Representatives of the Harmony company and a large number of their employees were present. Three children under 15 years of age testified to having received but \$11 per month for the past six months. Other employees of the Harmony company gave testimony as to the amount of wages received and produced their pay envelopes to corroborate their statements, the wages per week averaging from \$7 to \$8. No witnesses were sworn for the Harmony company, and the investigation has adjourned sine die.

An Indorsement of Powderly.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 21.—At the K. of L. convention in session here Wednesday res-

olutions were adopted declaring it necessary to the best interests of the order that T. W. Powderly should remain at the head, and instructing the delegates from this district to refuse to accept his resignation if tendered at Minneapolis. The convention decided to pay the bills growing out of the Worcester lock-out. This means an expense of \$10,000 in addition to the \$61,000 already paid.

Will Probably Shut Down Indefinitely.

PORTSMOUTH, Pa., July 21.—The Fishback rolling mill agreed to take back the strikers, but the men, after receiving back wages due, claimed that part of the agreement had not been fulfilled and remained out. The works will now probably be shut down indefinitely.

An Important Question Settled.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Afghan boundary question was settled Wednesday by the joint British and Russian commission. By the terms of the settlement Russia receives the territory lying between the Kusk and the Murghab rivers and accepts the English frontier line on the Oxus, renouncing her claims to districts to which she would have been entitled by the terms of the arrangement made in 1883, which she then refused to accept.

Three Months' Evictions in Ireland.

LONDON, July 21.—The official returns of the evictions in Ireland during the quarter ending with the month of June show that 9,141 writs of ejectment were executed. Of the number of tenants ejected, 188 were re-admitted to their holdings as tenants, and 5,747 as care-takers.

SETTLED THE COMMISSION QUESTION.

A Decision of the Inter-State Commission to Which Morrison Dissents.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21.—The most important decision rendered by the inter-state commerce commission Wednesday was that on the "commission cases," which involved a complaint of the Chicago & Alton and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific against the Pennsylvania and other roads, that the latter refused to sell the tickets of the former from Chicago and St. Louis to Kansas City, being desirous of abolishing the "commission system" by which the ticket agents of one road received commissions from other roads for selling the tickets of the former. The complaint was dismissed, and in the decision the commission says:

"The statute does not divest a railroad company of the exclusive right to control its own internal affairs, to employ its own agent, to regulate their duties, and to pay them such compensation as it may deem proper. The right of ownership of railroad property, with the power of control over employees and management of the property, is as absolute under the act as before its passage. The regulation of commerce between the states, which is all that the act contemplates, does not involve community of property or joint control of subsidiaries among the several companies that honor through tickets. The corporate powers of every company for all administrative and governing purposes within its proscribed sphere remain unimpaired. With the legitimate exercise of these powers another company has no concern and no right to interfere."

"For the proper government of their own subordinates the defendant companies have forbidden their agents to receive commission from other companies and directed them not to sell tickets over roads of companies that refuse to recognize this corporate authority, but insist on subsidizing the agents. In these directions the defendants have not transgressed their reasonable rights. One person or corporation has no right to interfere with the employees of another, and the statutes do not disturb this old and sound principle."

Mr. Morrison dissents, and in his opinion says: "In any view of the case it seems to me that the defendants must sell through tickets to those who want them over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and I dissent from the views of my associates with great diffidence, for the reason that this question is presented both as a question of law and of railroad ethics or morals. I would not willingly delay reform in railway administration, nor hinder the defendant in any well meant effort to reform itself, which is the measure of its present effort, for it only exacts from the companies with connecting lines that they shall discontinue the offer of commissions to its own, while they offer them to the agents of all other companies. The payment of commissions may be subject to such abuse as to demand discontinuance; but until declared illegal they should not be made to excuse common carriers from the performance of obligations to the public."

Harvey Gets His Deserts.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21.—Oscar J. Harvey, the treasury department forger, pleaded guilty Wednesday, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor. Harvey while at the head of one of the treasury bureaus obtained nearly \$10,000 on false claims for lost horses. The claims were engineered through by means of forgery, and the culprit showed himself a first-class scoundrel. He went about his rascality in a most thorough and systematic manner, but "murder will out" and so will stealing, and now he will have leisure to ponder on the consequences of crookedness.



OSCAR J. HARVEY.

The President and Wife at Home.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21.—The president, Mrs. Cleveland and Col. Lamont returned the city Wednesday morning, and were driven at once to the White House. Mr. Cleveland wears a good color after his two weeks' sojourn among friends in New York state. He says he greatly enjoyed his trip and is now ready to dispatch the large amount of work which has accumulated during his absence. Mrs. Cleveland also shows the good effect of her visit, and, save the inflammation of her eye, she is feeling very well. She certainly looks so.

Having Trouble with the Guns.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21.—Capt. Bunce, commander of the U. S. S. Atlanta, has sent a report to the navy department, in which he speaks of an accident which occurred on board the vessel in Gardiner's bay while practicing with the new guns. The clips and clip circles did not hold the eight-inch guns satisfactorily with a maximum charge calcu-

lated to give projectiles 2,000 feet velocity. The same was true of the six-inch guns.

Meeting of the Waterway Convention.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 21.—The waterway convention was called to order by Mr. Townsends of Detroit, who nominated Mr. Phelps of Duluth, as temporary chairman, and Mr. Phelps made some very happy and pertinent remarks on the opening of the convention. Hon. Jay Hubbell suggested that each organization name one delegate as committee on organization, and the suggestion was adopted, and the regular committees appointed. Senator Palmer, of Michigan, was elected chairman. It was resolved that congress be asked for an appropriation of not less than \$7,000,000, to be made in a special bill, and made subject to the draft of the war secretary. There are 400 delegates present.

Fatal Bolts of Lightning.

YORKVILLE, S. C., July 21.—William Gardner, a well-to-do white farmer, was struck by lightning here Wednesday afternoon and instantly killed. The same bolt struck Francis F. Ewell, a colored woman, inflicting injuries from which she is not expected to recover. At Winsboro, about the same hour, lightning entered the composing-room of The News and Herald. W. M. Probst, a compositor, who was at work near a fireplace, was knocked down, stunned, and had his left side paralyzed. Two other types were knocked down and stunned. All, however, will recover.

Shot His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

NEW YORK, July 21.—During a fit of jealousy Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Loden, a carpenter, of 106 East One Hundred and Ninth street, shot and wounded his wife and her mother, Eliza Wright. He then shot himself in the right temple, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Loden died at the Presbyterian hospital later. Mrs. Wright will probably die, but Mrs. Loden will recover.

Not Discreet in DeCoutouly.

BUCHAREST, July 21.—M. DeCoutouly, the French minister to Roumania, speaking at a banquet given on July 14 in commemoration of the storming of the bastille, said that the republic of France was preparing for a sanguinary struggle which the longer delayed would be the more formidable.

IN THE SPORTING ARENA.

Sixty-one Rounds to a Draw.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—Jack Havelin, of Providence, and Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, fought a long and bloody prize-fight near this city Wednesday night. A large number of sports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities were present and a large amount of money was bet on the result. The betting was about even. The men entered the ring at 9:10 and a minute later the battle began. The "Spider" forced the fighting at the outset and was met warmly by Havelin. The men clinched several times in the first round and had to be pulled apart by Referee Cahill. First blood was claimed and allowed to the Spider in this round. At 2 a. m. the fight was still in progress, thirty-nine rounds having been fought, and was declared a draw at the end of the sixty-first round. Both men were terribly punished.

Ball Playing Record.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The base ball games in the National league Wednesday resulted as follows: At New York—New York 6, Indianapolis 2; at Washington—Washington 9, Detroit 6; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 2; at Boston—Boston 6, Chicago 7.

American association: At Baltimore—Baltimore 8, Cincinnati 5; at New York—Metropolitan 10, St. Louis 6; at Brooklyn—Brooklyn 11, Louisville 7; at Philadelphia—Athletic 6, Cleveland 1.

Northwestern league: At Oshkosh—Oshkosh 12, St. Paul 9; at Milwaukee—Milwaukee 1, Eau Claire 2; at Des Moines—Des Moines 10, Minneapolis 8; at LaCrosse—LaCrosse 4, Duluth 5.

Boat Racing at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 21.—The meeting of the Northwestern Rowing association closed here Wednesday. The senior single sculls was won by J. F. Corbett, of Chicago. The Excelsiors, of Detroit, won the senior pair-oars. The senior fours was the event of the day, and was won by the Sylvans. The senior double was taken by Karl and Wehnad, of the Delawares, Chicago. The Sylvans took the honors in the four-oared gig race.

Ed Corrigan Apologizes.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The officers of the Washington Park club have rescinded the order of suspension applied a couple of days ago to Mr. Corrigan, the Kansas City turf man. The officers claim that an apology was received from Mr. Corrigan at Saratoga, by telegraph, for his language used on the occasion of the Irish Pat race, and hence his reinstatement.

Trotting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—At the Driving park course Wednesday Loretta won the 2:27 event; best time, 2:21½. Arab took the stakes in the free-for-all, best time, 2:19. The 2:24 pace was unfinished, Joe L. having two heats out of four. Mma. Marentelle, with running team to wagon, did the mile in 1:46, beating her best previous record of 1:47½.

Arranged for a Sword Combat.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Capt. J. C. Daly, Irish champion athlete, and Duncan C. Ross have posted forfeit for a \$500 mounted broadsword contest to a finish, between Aug. 16 and 18, the fight to be until one contestant is conquered or disabled.

The Deadly Threshing Machine.

NEWARK, Del., July 21.—The boiler of a threshing machine exploded Wednesday afternoon on the farm of Edward Stroud, living about three miles from here, and killed Stroud himself and a 14-year-old colored boy instantly, and badly scalded two other men. The force of the explosion sent the engine forward fully 100 feet, turning over and over in its course until the steam had escaped. A horse which stood in its path was also killed. Mrs. Stroud and six children survive the deceased husband and father.

Got Three Lines to St. Louis.

SHERMAN, Tex., July 21.—The Sherman branch of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad has been completed, giving Sherman three lines to St. Louis.—The driving of the last spike was celebrated by speeches and fireworks.

A POTENT FACT!

Residents of Dixon and Vicinity are fast learning that

C. C. GODFREY,

Is the leading

GROCER

Of the town, and can now supply all the EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES as fast as they come into market. When you want the very BEST and CHEAPEST, go to

The Store on the Northeast Corner of Main and Hennepin Streets, Dixon.

Large Assortment

SHIRT WAISTS.

FOR CHILDREN.

Also a few

Seersucker

COATS AND VESTS.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

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ARCHITECT

—AND—

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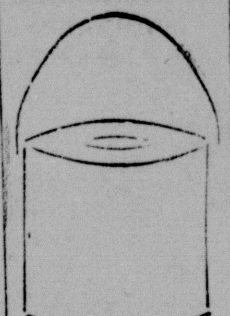
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Orders Left with CHAS. A. TODD will receive Prompt Attention.

ROOFING!

Tin and Sheet Iron Roofing, Tin and Galvanized Iron Gutters and Leaders, Smoke-Stacks.

No Fancy Prices.



All Work Warranted.

Tin Ware, Milk Cans: Everything in the Copper or Sheet Iron Line: Shop at Drew's old stand.

CHAS. ANDRES

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Penetrates the Centres of Population in

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Its TRAIN SERVICE is carefully arranged to meet requirements of local travel, as well as to furnish the most attractive routes for through travel between important

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The North-Western is the favorite route for the Commercial Traveler, the tourist and the Seekers after New Homes in the Golden Northwest.

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THE OTHER ONE'S TWINS.

MR. BARNUM'S LITTLE FAMILY ARRANGEMENT FELL THROUGH

Because One Wife's Feelings Were Outraged When He Fondled the Other Wife's Twins—Peculiar Marital Experience of a Resident of Missouri—Be Sure You're Right Before You Proceed.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 21.—On the 13th of May last two women, a mother and daughter, arrived in this city on a visit to the family of W. H. Barnum, a contracting carpenter and prominent citizen. The elder woman was introduced as a cousin of Mr. Barnum. The two remained as his guests until two weeks ago, when Mrs. Barnum one evening saw her husband and his "cousin" fondly embracing and kissing each other. She charged her husband with being unfaithful, and demanded an explanation, whereupon the startling disclosure was made that their guest was even a nearer relative to Mr. Barnum than his "cousin."

She was his lawfully wedded wife. When the surprise from the shock had subsided, the matter was calmly talked over by the two women and Mr. Barnum, and it was decided that they should continue to live together as before. Both women appeared to be deeply attached to Mr. Barnum, and it was because the "cousin" could not bear to see him caress the twins that his second wife had borne him that she decided to leave him, which she did Tuesday, and the romantic story of their lives leaked out. When a correspondent called on the "cousin," whom Mr. Barnum had called "Mrs. Haney," she produced a marriage certificate, which read as follows:

This certifies that the rite of holy matrimony was celebrated between William H. Barnum, of East Nissour, Canada, and Catharine C. Stevens, of Hannibal, Missouri, on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1867, at Ingersoll, Oxford county, Ontario, by me.

Rev. L. WARREN, Wesleyan Methodist Minister.

Mrs. Barnum No. 1 said they had lived together until Nov. 27, 1878, during which time one child, a daughter, was born. For cause they separated on that date, and she did not hear from him until three years ago, since which time they have kept up a regular correspondence. Neither of them made application for divorce, but last January Mr. Barnum went to her home at Chase, Mich., and told her if she would come to Hannibal and pass herself off as his cousin he would support her. She agreed, and Barnum returned to Hannibal in May. She followed with money furnished by Barnum. She says that when she came here it was understood she was not to divulge the fact that she was his wife, and she would not have done so if wife No. 2 had treated her right. "But," she said, "it was awful hard to see him caress that other woman's twins, and I could stand it no longer."

Mrs. Barnum No. 2 when interviewed said she was married to Mr. Barnum June 5, 1882, at Bay City Mich. Her maiden name was Jennie Lehigh. They came to Hannibal the next fall, where the twins were born. They are now 3½ years old, and took a premium at the last Hannibal fair for their beauty. The married life of the couple was a happy one until wife No. 1 appeared on the scene. Although considerably affected by the late developments, she does not despair, and hopes when the trouble is settled it will be in her favor, and that she may continue to live with Mr. Barnum as his wife. During Barnum's residence here he has gained the reputation of an honorable citizen. He says that after his separation from his first wife he endeavored to find her, but she had changed her name, and that she eluded him. About three years before he married his second wife he received letters from parties living at Saginaw, Mich., informing him she was dead, and he took the matter for granted. Three years ago he learned she was still living, but at that time he was married and concluded to let the matter rest, thinking the facts would never become known. His only reason for having her live with him was to provide for her and their daughter, who, he says, was very dear to him. Barnum has not yet been arrested.

A LIFE FOR EACH THOUSAND.

Desperation of a Kentucky Town That Wants to Repudiate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—United States Marshal Gross and posse left here Wednesday for Campbellsburg, the seat of Taylor county, where they go to make a levy in enforcement of a judgment of the court against the people of that county for a railroad, for the construction of which they subscribed funds. The posse is armed with repeating rifles and revolvers. Marshal Gross will be assisted by Marshal George Hunter, of Bradstown, and squad, who have been employed by the bondholders to buy at the sales. Shortly before starting on the trip Marshal Gross received a telegram from Deputy Hugh Rogers at Campbellsburg stating that the livery stable had refused to receive Deputy Rhul's horse. Gross is awaiting further advice, and if the situation remains unchanged he will take provender from Lebanon. He does not expect trouble beyond certain boycott measures. The levy will be commenced Friday morning. Citizens of Taylor county are in a row now trying to compromise the matter, but owing to the fact that the principal creditors live in Michigan they will be unable to do so. A prominent citizen of Taylor says that it will cost a life for each \$1,000 collected.

AWFUL FATE OF TWO MEN.

Enveloped in Blazing Turpentine They Are Literally Annihilated.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21.—A horrible accident, the result of carelessness, occurred Tuesday night at Hilliard Goodwin's turpentine distillery in Lexington county. Thomas Griffin, the distiller, accompanied by a negro laborer, went into the still house with a kerosene lamp, and by careless handling overturned a barrel of spirits and set fire to its contents. The two men made desperate efforts to extinguish the burning fluid with sand from the floor, but the flames soon communicated with the hot spirits in the still, when a terrific explosion ensued. Griffin and his companion were enveloped in a sheet of flame. In an incredibly short time the two men with the entire establishment were burned up in spite of the efforts of Mr. Goodwin and several others. When the fire had exhausted itself not a vestige of the two men could be found.

A Petition for Mackin's Pardon.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Governor Oglesby will in a few weeks be asked to consider a petition of a most formidable character for the pardon of Joseph C. Mackin, who was sent to the Joliet penitentiary from the Cook county criminal court, on conviction of perjury, on a five years' sentence. He has served nearly twenty months, and if he saves all his "good time" and remains to the expiration of his sentence he will be released on the 19th day of August, 1889. But an effort is to be made to shorten his sentence by way of a pardon. It is stated that such names as Potter Palmer and other equally prominent citizens will appear on the petition.

Saving Him for a Later Hanging.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—George E. Lawrence, 12 years old, has been sentenced to the reform school during his minority for attempting to cut his brother's throat while the latter was asleep. A few months ago young Lawrence was sent to his brother's ranch in Kansas where his many crimes made his presence unbearable. Chief among his exploits was the stealing of a horse on which he fled and eluded a sheriff's posse for a week. His brother brought him east, and but for a timely awakening would have been the victim of the youngster's knife.

Got Caught in the Cotton Squeeze.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—The well-known cotton factorage firm of T. L. Airy & Co., of this city, got caught in the recent corner in cotton, and have applied to the courts for a respite from their creditors. The house claims to have no assets to cover its liabilities. It is known that several other houses here are sufferers by the collapse of the cotton corner.

Failure of a Tobacco Firm.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Guggenheimer & Co., wholesale tobacco and cigars, No. 10 Hanover street, have failed. Assets, \$25,000; liabilities, \$65,000.

Death of Sylvanus Cobb.

BOSTON, July 21.—Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the author, died Wednesday, aged 65 years.

The Indianapolis Conspirators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21.—At the conspiracy trial Wednesday Judge McNutt made the opening statement for the defendants, was very severe on E. S. Perkins, and declared that he alone had made the changes in the tally-sheets, and was now about to appear as a witness and place the blame upon innocent men. Henry Spaan, one of the defendants, made a statement in his own behalf, and Congressman Bynum appeared for Albert Beck, his law partner. Several witnesses were introduced, but the testimony related only to the fact that tally-sheets had been altered before being submitted to the board of canvassers.

THE LAST WORD ABOUT IT.

Robert Garrett Puts at Rest the B. & O. Deal Speculation.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 21.—The Philadelphia Record publishes the following from Robert Garrett, the Baltimore and Ohio railway man. It is dated at Elberon, N. J., July 20, and addressed to William M. Singerly, of The Record:

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your courteous inquiry as to the real status of the negotiations, called by the press 'The Baltimore & Ohio deal,' I beg to say that all such negotiations are terminated. The syndicate which was to acquire a large block of the stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company in such a way as was believed would be beneficial to all the parties and railroads concerned, did not at the appointed time comply with their engagements, and all arrangements or negotiations with them are now absolutely at an end.

"I have not purchased the stock of the Johns Hopkins university, as stated in some of the newspapers. I had an option on that stock, and also upon that of several other holders, but I have not exercised these options, nor do I intend now to do so. The statement in some of the papers that I purchased large blocks of the Baltimore & Ohio stock is a mistake. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, its properties—including its large telegraph system—and the ownership of its stock remain now as they were at the opening of the negotiations."

Bulgaria in a Turmoil.

PARIS, July 21.—A special dispatch from Vienna to Le Temps says that the scenes which have occurred in the suburbs during the last two days were of the most violent character. The body comprises only a remnant of its original number, owing to the forcible expulsion of the members of the opposition, including Radoslavoff, the late premier, who was subsequently arrested. In addition to these scenes of dissension and strife the troops at Rusechuk have made a hostile demonstration against the election of Prince Ferdinand, and declared that he shall not be permitted to enter Bulgaria.

Several Lives Supposed To Be Lost.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21.—The Dispatch's Tuscaloosa special says: The town of Bessemer was almost totally destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. A lighted candle ignited the window curtain in a boarding house. The house, being frame, was soon wrapped in flames. The wind caused the flames to spread rapidly to adjacent buildings, and twelve of the handsomest structures in the embryo city were entirely destroyed. Several persons are missing, and it is supposed they perished in the flames. Loss unknown.

Only Seven Refused to Pay.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The local finance committee of the G. A. R. encampment has sent circulars to posts throughout the country denying the statement that \$25,000 of subscriptions to the entertainment fund had been withdrawn on account of the G. A. R. action in the matter of President Cleveland's invitation. The committee finds only seven persons who refused to pay, and their combined subscriptions amount to only \$67.50.

Boulanger in the Chromo Line.

PARIS, July 21.—The police at Belfont have seized a consignment of chromo likenesses of Gen. Boulanger, numbering many thousand copies. They were shipped from Hamburg and addressed to a merchant in Lyons.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 20.

Following were the quotations on the board of trade to-day: Wheat—No. 2 July, opened 70½¢, closed 70½¢ nominal; August, opened 71½¢, closed 70½¢; September, opened 73½¢, closed 72½¢. Corn—No. 2 July, opened 39½¢, closed 39½¢ nominal; August, opened 39½¢, closed 39½¢ nominal; September, opened 39½¢, closed 39½¢ nominal.

Live Stock—The quotations at the Union stock yards ranged as follows: Hogs—Market opened slow and weak, and a decline of 5¢ on light and 10¢ on heavy; sales ranged at \$5.50 to \$5.50 for light; \$5.15 to \$5.25 for rough; \$5.80 to \$5.45 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Market dull and 10¢ lower; beefs, \$3.00 to \$4.15; cows, \$1.40 to \$2.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Texans, \$2.00 to \$3.15. Sheep—Steady; inferior to fair, \$2.75 to \$3.40; medium to choice, \$3.75 to \$4.20; lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.00.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 19¢ to 20¢ per lb; choice to fancy dairy, 13¢ to 15¢; fresh packing, 10½¢ to 11¢. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 12½¢ to 13¢ per doz. Poultry—Hens, 10¢ to 10½¢ per lb; roosters, 5¢; spring chickens, 14¢ to 16¢. Potatoes—New, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl. Berries—Red raspberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 24-pt case; blackberries, \$1.40 to \$1.60 per 16-qt case.

New York.

New York, July 20.

Wheat—Steady—No. 1 red state nominal; No. 2 do, 83½¢; No. 2 red winter July, 83½¢; do, August, 83½¢. Corn—Steady—No. 2 mixed cash, 46¢; do July, 45½¢; do August, 45½¢. Oats—Quiet; No. 1 white state, 39¢ to 40¢; No. 2 do, 39¢; 70. 2 mixed August, 32½¢. Rye—Dull and nominal. Barley—Unchanged. Pork—Dull; old mess, \$15.25 to \$15.75. Lard—\$6.00, August; \$7.00; September, \$7.00.

Beef—Trading moderately active, late sales indicating a weaker feeling; common to prime steers, \$3.80 to \$4.70; extra and fancy do, \$4.75 to \$4.85; one ear-load, \$5.00; dry cows and fat bulls, \$2.10 to \$3.40. Sheep—Firm and 10¢ to 100 lbs higher for sheep; active and fully 25¢ higher for 100 lbs for lambs, which were scarce; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.25 for 100 lbs; lambs, \$6.00 to \$8.00; really prime lambs, \$8.25. Hogs—No sales live weight before change; nominally dull and easier; \$5.65 to \$5.95.

An Honest Portrait of Victoria.

None of the published pictures of the queen give a correct idea of her—she is so much shorter than her photographs represent her. The pictures are productions of a photographic trick. In all full length photographic portraits of the queen she is posed standing on a raised platform. The train of her dress is then brought around in front so as to conceal the step on which she is standing, and by this means she is made to appear fully four inches taller than she is. She does not look to be much over five feet two inches in height. The effect of even this height is lessened by her stoutness. She is very stout, and when she stood up the other afternoon to receive Red Shirt at the Wild West entertainment she was anything but an imposing looking figure.

I had a good opportunity then for fifteen or twenty minutes of seeing the chief ruler of England. There was no visitor to the Wild West show this year who was more plainly dressed than the queen. She rigidly adheres to black cashmere dresses and plain cloth capes except upon state occasions. It is said that she wears these soft cloths on account of her stoutness. Although she is so stout she does not look at all apologetic. Her flesh looks as hard as iron. Indeed there is something very stolid and wooden like in her figure and face. The photographs of course flatter her greatly. I have not seen a photograph of her in London which shows a wrinkle in her face. She has but few lines in her face, but these are very pronounced. She is very full under the eyes. She has the "pop eyes" of a voluble talker. This fullness under the eyes is criss-crossed with wrinkles. Her eyes are very large. On each side of her nose are two marked lines. There is not a wrinkle in her forehead and only a faint line at the corner of each of her eyes. Her face shows no signs of care, annoyance or anxiety. It is a very cold face and has but little expression when she smiles.—New York World.

In a Music Box Factory.

An attendant invited him to take a seat. He did so, and strains of delightful music came from the chair. He hung his hat on a rack and put his traveling staff in the stand. Music came from both rack and stand. He wrote his name in the visitor's register, and, on dipping his pen in the ink, the music burst forth from the inkstand.

The manager of the factory explained the process of making music boxes, a business which requires patience and nicety. The different parts are made by men who are experts in those parts, and they do nothing else, year in and year out.

The music is marked on the cylinder by a man who has served several years of apprenticeship. Another man inserts in the marked places pegs which have been filed to a uniform length.

The comb or set of teeth which strikes the pegs, and makes the sound, is arranged by a man who does nothing else. The cylinder is then revolved to see that every peg produces a proper tone.

The most delicate work of all is the re-voicing of each peg. It is done by a workman who has a good ear for music. He sees that each peg is in its proper place, and bent at the correct angle. When the instrument is in its case, an expert examines it to see that the time is perfect and good.

The best workmen, those who mark the cylinder and adjust the pegs, earn \$1.80 a day, after serving an apprenticeship of ten or twelve years. An ordinary workman earns \$1 a day.—"A Tramp's Trip."

Makeup of a Boot.

It is claimed that a boot is the one article which represents most diversified labor. Textile piece goods, thread, metal work, as well as the varied interests of agriculture, tanning and shoemaking, may all be traced to it, and sometimes, we may suppose, the brown paper trade as well.—Journal of Fabrics.

Thinness of Rolled Iron.

An experiment some time since made to ascertain the extreme thinness it was possible to obtain in rolled iron showed, as a result, a sheet of about the substance of writing paper—in fact 150 sheets would be required to constitute one inch of substance.—Chicago Herald.

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They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by W. L. DOUGLAS, successor to B. B. Higgins, Druggist, Dixon, Ill. 996 9051

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Parts of the Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened. Simon's Medical, sure, safe, pleasant. Full particulars, testimonials, etc., mailed on request. Address, **ELI'S MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express, 3:10 P.M., A.
 " 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A.M. C.
 " 4, Denver, " 10:52, " 11:07 A.M. A.
 " 2, Marshall Ex., arrive 2:05, leave 2:20 P.M. C.

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express, 2:00 P.M., A.
 " 1, Marshall Ex., arrive 12:35, leave 12:45 P.M. C.
 " 3, Denver Express, " 3:42, " 3:57 P.M. A.
 " 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P.M. C.

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 54, 7:47 A.M., bet'n Sterling and Turner, C.
 " 88, 1:52 P.M., " Clinton and Creston, C.
 " 74, 9:57 P.M., " Cortland, A.

WEST BOUND.

No. 87, 5:40 A.M., between Dixon and Clinton, F.
 " 78, 12:45 P.M., " Carland, " C.
 " 75, 3:00 P.M., " Turner and Sterling, C.
 " 77, 5:31 P.M., " " " C.

A Daily.
 C Daily except Sunday.
 F Daily except Monday.
 H. E. SAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger, 11:05 A.M.
 Passenger, 3:15 " "
 New Passenger, 5:57 P.M.
 Freight, 6:00 " "

GOING NORTH.

Passenger, 2:15 P.M.
 Passenger, 1:30 A.M.
 New Passenger, 6:15 " "
 Freight, 6:50 " "

Daily except Sunday.
 Daily except Monday.
 W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

About the "Consumption Plant."

The natural history of the bacillus is very instructive. It never grows spontaneously outside of an animal body. It requires a temperature between 85 and 108 degs. Fahrenheit in order to develop it at all. It must remain full ten days in a moist situation at the temperature above stated before it shows any tendency to increase or even fix itself in its proper soil. The heat of boiling water destroys the plant and its seeds (spores), but cold does not kill them. From a consideration of these facts it may easily be seen how it is possible for isolated populations to escape the ravages of this disease for generations, and the region thus acquire a reputation as a proper resort for such invalids, and the further fact that after consumptives have invaded it for a few seasons the native inhabitants develop the affection from which their ancestors were free. The plant has been introduced and found a congenial soil for its growth, that is all. The climate has not changed, as records of temperature, moisture, etc., demonstrate. The aborigines of a country do not die of alcoholism until the enterprising white man brings whisky to them.—Globe-Democrat.

Her Royal Highness' Kindness.

The following story is told of the Princess of Wales: A little while ago she visited Millbank female prison and was shown over the place by the zealous and devoted chaplain, the Rev. George Merrick. In one of the cells the princess was shown a woman who was so violent that it had been found necessary to handcuff her. Her royal highness spoke kindly and tenderly to the woman, remonstrated with her as to her conduct and completely broke down her sullenness. The refractory woman burst into tears, and on the princess asking her to promise that if the handcuffs were removed she would not be violent she faltered out in a voice choked with sobs, "I will really be good, my lady, if they take them things off." They were at once taken off.—Chicago Tribune.

An Ingrowing Toe Nail.

The cause of the ingrowing toe nails I don't think has been properly stated. My observation has taught me that that trouble is caused chiefly by the use of the knife in the trimming of the nails. Scissors should always be used instead. The knife tears the nail off into the quick, and thus the ingrowing commences. Much of it is caused at Turkish bath establishments. There I have seen persons let an ignorant darky whittle off their nails with a knife, or try to correct the growth of an ingrowing nail. The careless people display in the handling of the most important portions of their body is astonishing.—Chicago Tribune.

Craze for Stuffed Animals.

Now, why do people, and especially small children, like stuffed animals? Because they are not sufficiently familiar with the living body of the animal to feel any shock on seeing the dead one. They miss no familiar action, they are ignorant of the proper curves and they think the glass eyes look so harmlessly "alive again." But that is a fault in training. They think them beautiful; they do not see that the colors are dull, faded or ridiculously renovated with dye. Such is their ignorance that they feel as the peasants felt when they saw the good father who had christened the child or calmed the sick standing up in a nice frock looking as good as new. Oh, crass stupor of the senses! bluntness of feeling for the reality of association! It is not the frock which makes the monk, it is not the fur which makes the squirrel, nor the wing nor the glass eye which brings back the song and the rustling of trees and the darting flight in the sunshine. Nothing but being unaccustomed to the form and action of the creature living makes that creature pleasant to us when it is no longer alive.—Belgravia.

AN INCOME FROM BEGGING.

A "Professional" Who Solicits Charitable Subscriptions for a Commission.

In one of the handsomest flats in New York resides a man who is a professional beggar. By following this occupation he has an income of \$10,000 per year. He goes into good society and is one of the greatest wits and practical jokers in town, so that his company is much sought after. He does not go prowling about the streets, however, begging a quarter or whatever he can get. He would disdain to accept less than \$100, still he manages to collect \$50,000 every year. He used to be a drummer for one of the largest dry goods houses here, and an excellent one he was, too, but he found he could make more money begging. He never asks money from any one but rich people; and I believe that if any other kind of people were to offer him money he would refuse it. He does not, however, beg directly for himself, but for the New York Children's home. The head of the dry goods firm with which he was formerly engaged is the president of this institution, and knowing that his salesman was noted for his cheek, he asked him one day during a dull season if he would circulate among the millionaires and get up subscriptions for the maintenance of the institution. He agreed, and the first day he started out he collected more than it was expected he could do in a week. The result was that he was offered a certain percentage of what he collected, and he found that it would pay him to keep at it all the time.

He says at first it was very trying work, but now he has it so systematized that on the whole he rather likes the business, aside from what money there is in it. "My experience," he said, "shows me that the average New York millionaire is a much more liberal man than the public supposes. The only difficulty is in seeing these men and presenting your claims. I worked six months before I was able to see Jay Gould. During that time I went to his office on an average of twice a day, and my efforts were in vain.

"Finally, I caught him on an elevated train, and, seating myself beside him, he was obliged to listen to me. I asked him for \$500. He told me to call on him the next day and he would give me his check for the amount. I went to his office, but, notwithstanding I stated what had passed between the millionaire and myself, I was refused admittance to his private room. I then made up my mind that Mr. Gould had thrown me off, but I was determined to watch him again. I found out where he kept his private bank account and got a check on that institution, which I filled out for \$500. A month afterward I ran across Mr. Gould again in the Windsor hotel. He did not remember me, but I recalled our conversation, and he again told me to call at his office, but I replied by presenting him the check and telling him it would not take a moment to put his signature to it, and he did. Since then Mr. Gould has every year renewed his subscription without any difficulty, and I really believe it gives him pleasure to do so. Since then I have got to know him, and the public would be surprised if it knew the amount he gives away each year in charity in this unostentatious manner.

"I had still greater difficulty in securing a subscription from the late William H. Vanderbilt. I knew very well that if I could talk with Mr. Vanderbilt there would be no trouble about getting him to give me a subscription, and, after innumerable calls upon him without success, I discovered that he was in the habit of having his tailor send a man to measure him at his house for a suit of clothes. I went one night to the mansion and represented myself as a tailor, and in this way was ushered into Mr. Vanderbilt's presence. After exchanging greetings I said:

"Mr. Vanderbilt, in order to get to see you I have lied; but I have done it in behalf of charity. Instead of calling and measuring you for a suit of clothes I have come to measure your generosity in behalf of a most worthy institution."

"The millionaire was very angry at first and started to call his valet and have him show me to the door, but I impeded his exit and kept on talking, and before I got through I had Mr. Vanderbilt's check for a neat sum, besides taking a glass of wine and a cigar with him. Up to the time of his death he always renewed his subscription, and his sons now do it for him.

"The easiest of the millionaires to get money from up to a year or so ago was R. P. Flower, but his warm hearted generosity became so well known that the man was actually persecuted. He is so democratic in his manners that any one who desires can get an audience with him, and there is always a lot of beggars about his office, hence he was compelled to make it a rule only to subscribe to organized charity. Now, if you would see the subscription books of the various charitable institutions, you would see that New York's rich men are pretty well represented upon them."—New York Cor. Kansas City Times.

Blackest of Literary Crimes.

Self admiration is the blackest of all literary crimes. You might far better always distrust yourself. Both, truly enough, are unwholesome, if not unhealthy; but the latter is by far the least deplorable. Do not read your own work, except for the purpose of revision, for at least ten years. By that time you will find out that the wisest people on earth—yourself included—are only fools; and then, reading your own books, as books, will not harm you. Then you will have discovered that you are not the axle upon which the book world turns, and, very likely, nothing else will be so distasteful to you as reading your own books.—George Sand.

THE PRESENT TIME.

Voices that call upon us from the past strengthen our hearts and daily cheer us on; a noble legacy, which long shall last, is our inheritance of deeds well done. But Hope looks forward with a brighter face than Memory's. Forgetting days gone by, it sets its foot to run a better race. Than any mortal yet has dared to try: It sees more glories than have yet been won, It hears strong voices, urging men to rise And look no more on what is past and gone, But, with their faces lifted to the skies, To live like heroes, so that men shall say, "Life never had such meaning as to-day." —C. M. Sheldon in Youth's Companion.

LIFE IN ANDALUSIA.

The Sellers of Estates—The Potter and His Clay—Law and Order.

The street life in Andalusia is full of interest, too. The oil man—a functionary answering to our milkman in some respects—will be the first to awake you with his discordant cry; then come the sellers of fried comestibles of different kinds, which you are supposed to require as an adjunct to your morning chocolate; later on the venders of vegetables, chiefly patronized by those who find the market too far off. It is very amusing to watch the transactions with these "costers." As winter approaches, various delicacies—unknown in other countries, I fancy—will make their appearance. The batata, or sweet Malaga potatoe, candied, or sold in a syrup made of sugar, is delicious; turron, from Alicante (a sweetmeat resembling French nougat), quince cheese, and many cakes and bombons, some of which inspire suspicion in the mind of the foreigner, will be sold in enormous quantities, for your Spaniard has a sweet tooth.

As you pass along the narrow streets and byways, you may notice through some open doorway a great baking furnace, fed with piles of leather and rags; here and there an untidy garden with a noria, or Moorish well, where a patient old mule is turning; perhaps a family sitting outside in the sun, making the clay pots which play so large a part in the arrangement of the cuisine here, the said pots being dried in the open air; indeed, you may light on some very remarkable interiors if you are curious in that way, and will take the trouble to seek them out. The last sound at night is usually the "sereno," or watchman, calling out the hour and the state of the weather as he paces up and down in silence, whistling occasionally to his fellows to keep up communication of some sort with them.

When it is cold they light fires at the street corners and look uncommonly picturesque as they lounge about in their great cloaks and three cornered hats; they do wonders in the way of keeping order among this lawless people, who draw out their long knife (navaja) on the slightest provocation, and do such deadly work with it. Even the country roads—to a reasonable distance—are now pretty safe; you will hardly meet with anything more unpleasant than a beggar or two, hungry, lean dogs, or long lines of mules with a palm leaf carefully cut in relief on their sides and necks, gayly decked out with tassels, fringes and bells, ridden by picturesque looking brigands sitting sideways, got up in crimson sashes, very white stockings, sandals and remarkable hats, who will courteously offer you some of their breakfast or dinner, if they happen to be eating it, and will expect you to reply—in the negative.—Cor. Home Journal.

Ready Made Sermons.

I am acquainted with a man who began life as a divinity student. An irregular life has been his bane. He lives by writing on general topics for the press, and for a long time has earned \$15 a week by furnishing a clergyman of this city with his sermons. I have heard the discourses read to me in manuscript by the author, and have often seen portions of them quoted and credited to the preacher, who presides over a wealthy congregation and is in receipt of a handsome income.

I made the acquaintance of the man who furnishes this clerical impostor with his rhetorical ammunition ten years ago. He was then, as he is now, addicted to drink, but he has always preserved considerable personal dignity, and his brilliant intellect would captivate any one. He once borrowed some money from me, telling me the story of his ministerial employer in excuse. He read me part of the sermon he had written for that week, and as I doubted his story I went to the church on Sunday and actually heard it preached. A number of times I have suggested texts to him and read or heard afterward of their delivery in the shape he worked them into. I fully believe the author, in his assertion that for more than a dozen years his patron has never preached except from a manuscript of his providing, and that in all that time he has been obtaining a fine salary from his congregation under false pretenses.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

The truest happiness consists primarily in a good appetite for breakfast, and secondarily, in peace of mind.—Signor Max in Detroit Free Press.

The Dried Apple.

Better, far better, had it been that the apple should have closed its existence during the period of efflorescence, than that it should live and linger beyond the freshness and heyday of youth and become at last the dried and detested habitue of the neglected pie.—Boston Transcript.

Telegrapher's Disease.

A German medical man says that telegraph operators are afflicted by a disease which makes their finger nails drop off. It is caused by continual tapping on the telegraph key.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case and we consider it the duty of the druggist to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at ten cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. 905 908, 1220w.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal *SCOTT'S EMULSION* with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequalled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D. Alabama 1088 920m1.

SAVE the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee *Acker's English Remedy* a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

BABIES that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

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You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN. 1081

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No Cure, No Pay! The Whole World Knows It.

That who is challenged at the Keystone House, Dixon, Ill., to produce a better remedy for the relief of a cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Female Complaints and all diseases of the nervous system; no matter whatever your complaint is. Try the wonderful remedy. Remember any person can give the belt five days trial by depositing the price of it with some reliable party, and it the belt does not give satisfaction, return it and the money will be refunded. The following testimonials came from some of our best citizens; read them carefully and take the same course:

68 YEARS OF AGE; SUFFERED FOR THE

LAST 40 YEARS. This is to certify that I used Hoke's Electric Medicated Belt after suffering with pain all the time in my side for the last 40 years, also pain on my chest and kidneys for the last ten months. Spent many dollars without relief. On Tuesday, the 5th day of July, Mr. A. Weigle, the butcher, taught Mr. Hoke, the inventor of Hoke's Belt, to my house and wanted me to try the belt. I applied the belt, and to my utter surprise, in three days' time the pain was entirely gone, and ever since I am free of all pain; I feel much stronger through my whole body. Some of my acquaintances know full well how I suffered. Indeed, I think it the most wonderful remedy ever offered to the public. Those doubting this, call on me. HORACE PARSONS, 33 street, Dixon, Ill. DIXON, ILL., July 6, 1887.

PROF. C. U. HOKE—I have been seriously afflicted with the back ache for the last 15 years. Tried many remedies without any relief. Finally concluded to try an Electric Belt; applied the belt and found it relief over night. Electricity certainly is wonderful, and I can recommend it the best remedy I ever tried.

A. WEIGLE, Butcher, City Market. There are four sizes of these belts \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5. Sufferers should not fail to give them a trial. Electricity was properly applied to the human system is Nature's greatest remedy.

The inventor of these belts is now at the Keystone House, Dixon, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, for the next 4 weeks. Consultations free. German will be spoken.

Electric Application with a good battery free of charge.

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Hardware and Stove Trimmings, Lamp, Gas Fixtures, Harness Trimmings, Revolvers & Nickel Plated, Polished or Bronzed. Facilities for large work. Poisoning and all kinds of Plating Spinning, Casting &c. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, 1052eod 911y1 95 Ohio Street, Chicago.

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Youth's Keen and Easy Vision Restored. These glasses are ground on a NEW PRINCIPLE, which gives the aid the eye requires without causing any strain or sense of weariness. FOR SALE BY T. RUST, Dixon, Ill.

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\$4.00 PER 100. All Long, Stripped, Booked Havana filler. Box of 25 \$1.50, \$2.00, \$4. Send for sample. Liberal Reduction to ONE reliable Dealer in this place. The first time a full sized 10c. cigar has ever been put on the market FOR 5c. H. D. CASTEEL, Mfr. (95 & 97 Adams St. Opp. P. O., Chicago)

Pleasant to Taste Prompt in Action

Always Reliable.

It soon brings into healthy play The Torpid Liver day by day, And regulates the System through, From crown of head to sole of shoe. It cures the Piles, it opens pores, Lost appetite it soon restores; Wise families throughout the land Keep TARRANT'S SELTZER near at hand.